

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

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TERMS:
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The Post.

Athens, Friday, March 7, 1862.

News.
RICHMOND, March 1st.—The Confederate war steamer *Nashville* arrived at the port of Beaufort, N. C. The Federal blockaders fired 22 shots at her without effect. She brings about \$3,000,000 worth of stores—principally for the Confederate departments. She destroyed, near the Gulf stream, a Yankee schooner, bound from Philadelphia to St. Domingo.

The *Nashville* steamed up to the blockaders in defiant style, although at one time within musket shot of them. She came by the guns of Fort Macon, and was soon beyond the reach of her chagrined pursuers.

Commander Pegram and Master Taylor, of the *Nashville*, have arrived at Richmond, and a part of her freight is now being delivered in front of the Treasury Department.

Pegram speaks in glowing terms of the hospitalities of England, and thinks Belgium will soon recognize the Confederate States.

Bermuda has prohibited Federal vessels from coaling there.

The *Sumter* was at Gibraltar at last accounts. She had captured and destroyed twenty-one Yankee vessels.

NORFOLK, Feb. 28.—The Federal steamer *Express* is reported lost on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, in the gale of the 24th.

The steamer *Hoboken*, engaged in laying a telegraphic cable from the bay shore to Cape Henry is going to pieces.—Her crew were saved by the steamer *Spaulding*. The attempt to lay the telegraphic cable across the Chesapeake is a failure. Half of it is laid and buried up, and the balance lost. The gunboats which were at Fortress Monroe, are ashore at Nag's Head. One ship, four brigs, and two schooners are ashore at Holme's Hole.

The Paris correspondent of the New York "Herald" writing on the 7th February, says the distress at Rouen and Lyons is so great among the working population that disturbances are seriously feared. The want of cotton has thrown many thousands out of employment, and unless the emperor interferes in the American quarrel must starve; and unless McClellan speedily strikes a blow the Washington government will be exposed to a pressure from France and perhaps England. The people of France are losing confidence in the ability of the Northern government to put down the revolution; and the cry for help from the manufacturing depots will soon be heard, headed by the Imperial government.

At New York, on the 26th, there was a spasm in the money market. The banks were lending all their money at 7 per cent., and inquiries for Federal and State stocks were active. Missouri and Tennessee were lower, and the leading railroad shares were lower. Virginia 6's were 64, and North Carolina 72.

NORFOLK, Feb. 27.—A flag of truce has arrived, bringing late Northern papers and sixty passengers, principally women and children bound South.

The N. Y. Herald thinks a great battle will soon occur near Nashville.

The Confederate troops were actively engaged at Columbus on Monday for important movements. A flag of truce was sent from Columbus by the Confederates to the Federal gunboats, and some Southern officers went aboard and held a consultation of two hours.

Lincoln has signed the Treasury note bill for \$200,000,000. The \$50,000,000 previously issued is to be a legal tender.

A bill passed the House on Tuesday, prohibiting all military officers from restoring fugitives from service, thus virtually repealing the fugitive slave law.

A resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing cotton three cents per pound, and requiring that none be carried away until the tax be paid.

The Herald says General Tilghman has been sent to the Illinois Penitentiary until his blood cools.

The Yankee Government has taken military possession of all the telegraph lines.

A skirmish took place on Tuesday, near Occoquan, between a body of Texas Rangers and Lincoln troops, in which several Yankees were killed and wounded.

The nomination of Winfield Scott as

additional Envoy Extraordinary has not been acted on.

A most disastrous fire occurred in Boston on the 25th, during a furious storm, bleeding snow and hail. An immense amount of property and splendid buildings, including the Exchange Hotel, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at three quarters of a million.

The great Tower of the Catholic Church in East Boston was blown down the same night, destroying the smaller tower. 2,000 bales of cotton and 80,000 bushels of corn and oats were among the goods destroyed.

A terrific storm raged in the North on Monday, causing great destruction of property in New York and Brooklyn.—Buildings and steeples were blown down—shipping was greatly damaged.

Great damage was done to buildings in Washington, Baltimore and other cities. The ship "Grotto" from Havre, two brigs and three schooners are ashore at Vineyard Sound and the sea breaking over them.

Another new gunboat has been finished and arrived in New York. Four gunboats left New York on Saturday for Key West.

The Herald warns Congress that it is no time to suffer imports of foreign goods to increase. It says in a few months cotton for Europe may cease, and if cotton is not ready to take their place, the deficiency will have to be supplied in gold.

On taking possession of Clarksville, Tenn., a few days since, the Federal Commodore, Foote, issued a proclamation prohibiting the display of secession flags, or the exhibition of secession sympathy by the people.

Bull Nelson.
Gen. Bull Nelson is said to be the officer sent by the Federals to take military command of Nashville. He is a self conceited, vain, pompous, bad fellow, and will rule the people with an iron hand.

The Huntsville Democrat has information from private sources upon which the editor says he can rely, as to the recent condition of affairs at Nashville. That paper says:

Gen. Johnston ordered the government stores to be distributed among needy citizens. One storehouse was emptied in this way. Some villains availed themselves of the privilege for speculation, and the distribution was stopped.

Gen. Johnston crossed the Cumberland, and stationed his troops on the Murfreesboro' turnpike, two or three miles from Nashville, and, it is said, proposed to retreat to Murfreesboro', after consenting to the capitulation of Nashville to the Federal army. Subsequently, he received a dispatch from President Davis ordering him to hold Nashville at all hazards.—Whereupon he placed his troops in position to defend the city. We have information of the movement of troops, etc., which we do not think proper to publish. The excitement had somewhat subsided, and some of the Fort Donelson soldiers that had left were returning.

Battle Song of the Invaded.

The foe, the foe they come, they come!
Light up the beacon pyre,
Let every hill and mountain home
Give back the signal fire;
And wave the red cross on the night,
The blood-red cross of war—
What though we perish in the fight,
Our fathers died before!

Up, men, the foe—on to the strife!
For freedom's blades we hold,
And hands that fight for land and life
Fight not like those for gold!
Give shout and banner to the gale,
Where freedom's flag is hoisted;
Till our sons pour down from every vale
Like snow flakes from the North.

Hark, lo—their shouts upon the breeze,
Their banner in the air,
And like the thunder of the sea
Their deep tread thunders o'er!
We'll meet them here on each bold height,
In every gap make head—
God give the battle to the right!
We'll be free or dead!

We stand on sacred, holy ground,
A hallowed memory meet,
Our fathers' bones are all around,
Their graves beneath our feet;
Our roofs are smouldering far and wide
That late smiled in the sun,
Our bridges are weeping at our side—
God! let the foe come on!

Hurrah! hurrah! he glows in sight,
It fires the brain to see
How the proud spoiler flashes bright
In war's gay parody!
We'll show him that our fathers' brands
For rust nor time can stay,
With tramp and shout, bold hearts and hands,
Up freedom, and away!

The work is done, the strife is o'er,
The whirlwind's thunder by—
There's not from hill to ocean shore,
A woman left to die,
Our brides are thronging every height,
They wave us weeping home—
God give the battle to the right,
Back to our hearth-stones come!

Frolicking at the Federal Capital.

On information obtained from persons who recently came from Old Point under a flag of truce, the Petersburg Express says:

Mrs. Lincoln is behaving with great indiscretion, daily riding out with Mrs. James Gordon Bennett and one Chevalier Wykoff. Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Bennett seem to be so partial to the cavalier that many respectable persons have been shocked, and Wykoff, like Falstaff, has been forced to say, "divide me, ladies!—divide me."

Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Bennett have parties and frolics almost nightly, and the opinion is universal that they are now two of the greatest old bitches in all Lincolnland. Old Abe and Sweeney, too, have remonstrated with their "cara sposata," time and again, but these expostulations from their jealous lords have had no other effect than to make the mesdames more bold and unblushing in their effrontery. The matter has found its way into the public prints, and the New York Tribune, which seems to have given this precious bit of scandal in high life the most attention, is now threatened with suppression, and its white coated editor with Fort Warren.

The Battle at Fort Donelson.

GENERAL PILLOW'S REPORT.

MEMPHIS, February 25, 1862.

Editorial Appeal: There is so much anxiety felt by the country, so much misapprehension in the public mind as to the results of the battles fought at Fort Donelson, and so much excitement among the friends and relatives of those surrendered, that I deem it proper to lay before the public my official report of the several conflicts. This I am aware is irregular, and in violation of the usages of the government, but feel that the extraordinary circumstances of the case justify a departure from usage so far as to publish the report, not doubting but that the government will approve of the motive which induces its publication.

GID. J. PILLOW, Brigadier-General.

COLUMBIA, TENN., Feb. 18, 1862.

Capt. C. Derrick, Assistant Adjutant-General.

On the 8th inst. Gen. A. S. Johnston ordered me to proceed to Fort Donelson and take command of that post. On the 9th inst. I arrived at that place. In detailing the operations of the forces under my command at Fort Donelson, it is proper to state the condition of that work, and of the forces constituting its garrison.—When I arrived I found the work on the river battery unfinished, and wholly too weak to resist the force of heavy artillery. I found a ten-inch columbiad and thirty-two pound rifle gun had not been mounted. Deep fog was hanging over the command, and the troops were greatly depressed and demoralized by the circumstances attending the surrender of Fort Henry and the manner of retiring from that place. My first attention was given to the heavy metal against the river work, and mounting the two heavy guns, and to the construction of defensive works to protect the rear of the river battery. I implored to the work all the energy which it was possible to do, laboring day and night with the whole command. The battery was without a competent number of artillerymen, and those that were there, were not well instructed in the use of their guns. To provide for this want I placed the artillery companies under active course of instruction in the use of their guns. I detailed Capt. Ross with his company of artillery to the command of one of the river batteries.—These heavy guns being mounted and provision made for working them, and a proper supply of ammunition having been procured by my orders from Nashville, I felt myself prepared to test the effect of the fire of the heavy metal against the enemy's gunboats, though the work was much in need of more heavy pieces.

The armament of the batteries consisted of eight 32-pounders, three 32-pound carronades, one 10-inch columbiad, and one rifle gun of 32-pound caliber. The selection of the site for the work was an unfortunate one. While the command of the river was favorable, the site was commanded by the heights above and below on the river, and by a continuous range of hills all around the work to its rear.

A field-work of very contracted dimensions had been constructed for the garrison to protect the battery, but this field-work was commanded by the hills already referred to, and lay open to a fire of artillery from every direction except from the hills below. To guard against the effects of fire of artillery from these heights a line of defense-works consisting of rifle pits and abatis for infantry, detached on our right, but continuous on our left, with defenses for our light artillery, were laid off by Maj. Gilmer—Engineer of Gen. A. S. Johnston's staff, but on duty with me at the post—around the rear of the battery and on the heights from which artillery could reach our battery and inner field work, enveloping the inner work with the artillery of the two armies, the enemy's troops of quarter and commissary stores were in deposit.

These works, pushed with the utmost possible energy, were not quite completed, nor my troops all in position, though nearly so when Brigadier Gen. Floyd, my senior officer, reached that station. The works were laid off with judgment and skill by Maj. Gilmer, were well executed, and designed for the inner work to be the work of the two armies, the enemy's troops of quarter and commissary stores were in deposit.

I had placed Brig. General Buckner in command of the right wing, and Brig. Gen. Johnston in command of the left. By extraordinary efforts we had barely got the works in a defensible condition when the enemy made an advance in force around and against the entire line of outer works.

The first assault was commenced by the enemy's artillery against the center of our left wing, which was promptly responded to by Capt. Green's battery of field artillery. After several hours of firing between the artillery of the two armies, the enemy's infantry advanced to the conflict all along the line, which was kept up and increased in volume from one end of the line to the other for several hours, when at last the enemy made a vigorous assault against the right of our left wing, the position assaulted being a bright command of the river, and defended by his brigade, consisting of the 10th Tennessee, under command of Lieut. Col. McClellan, Col. Voorhies' Tennessee, Col. Hughes' Alabama, and Col. Head's Tennessee regiments of volunteers, and Capt. Maney's field battery.

This assault was vigorously made, and the position was vigorously defended, and resulted in the repulse of the enemy here and everywhere around the line. The result of the day's work pretty well tested the strength of our defensive line, and established, beyond question, the gallantry of the entire command, all of whom fought well at every portion of the line. The loss sustained by our forces in this engagement was not large, our men being mostly under the shelter of their rifle pits; but we, nevertheless, had quite a number killed and wounded, but owing to the continued fighting which followed, it was impossible to get any official reports of the casualties of the day. On the same day our battery on the river was engaged with one of the enemy's gunboats, which occasioned quite a lively cannonading for more than an hour, in which the gallant

Capt. Dixon, of the Engineer corps, was killed instantly at the battery. This officer had been on duty for some months at the post, and had shown great energy and professional skill; and, by his gallant bearing on that occasion, while directing the operations of the day under my orders, had justly earned for himself high distinction. His death was a serious loss to the service, and was a source of no little embarrassment in our after-operations.

On the 25th we had quiet, but we saw the smoke of a large number of gunboats and steamboats at a short distance below. We also received reliable information of the arrival of a large number of fresh troops, greatly increasing the strength of the enemy's forces, already said to be from 20,000 to 30,000 strong.

On the 13th these reinforcements were seen advancing to their position in the line of investment; and, while this was being done, six of the enemy's iron-clad gunboats were seen advancing up the river, three of which were engaged and in line of battle, and the sixth some distance to the rear. When the gunboats arrived within a mile and a half of the fort, they opened fire on the batteries. My orders to the officers, Capt. Shuster and Stankovitch, who commanded the lower battery, eight guns, and Capt. Ross, the upper battery, four guns, were to hold their fire until the enemy's gunboats should come within point blank range. This they did, though the ordeal of holding their fire while the enemy's shot and shell fell thick around their position, was a severe restraint upon their patriotic impulses. But, nevertheless, our batteries made no response till the gunboats got within range of their guns. Our entire line of batteries then opened fire. The guns of both parties were well served. The enemy constantly advanced, delivering direct fire against our batteries from his line of five gunboats; while the sixth boat, moving up in the rear, kept the air filled with shells, which fell thick and close all around the position of our batteries. The fight continued, the enemy steadily advancing slowly up the river, and the shot and shell from his heavy rifled guns, tearing our ramparts and plunging deep into the earth around and over our batteries for nearly two hours, and until his boats had reached within the distance of one hundred and fifty yards of our batteries. Having come in such close conflict, I could distinctly see the effects of our shot upon his iron-clad boats. We had given two or three well-directed shots from heavy guns to one of his boats, when she instantly struck back and drifted helplessly below the line. Several shot struck another boat, tearing her iron case and making her timbers crack, and splintering them as by a stroke of lightning, when the two fell back. Then a third received several shocks, making her metal ring and timbers crack, when the whole line gave way and fell rapidly back from our line until they passed out of range. Thus ended the first severe and bloody conflict of our heavy guns and the enemy's gunboats, leaving the latter in the power of our heavy guns to resist them. The shot from our 32-pound guns produced but little effect; they struck and rebounded, apparently doing but little damage; but I am satisfied from close observation, that the timbers of the framework did not, and could not, withstand the shock from the 10-inch columbiad or 32-pound rifled guns. These gunboats never renewed the attack. I learn from citizens living on the river below that one of the injured boats was sunk, and that others had to be towed to Cairo. This information may or may not be true, but it is certain that all of the boats were repulsed and driven back after a most vigorous and determined attack, and that two of the boats were badly damaged, and that a third was more or less injured.

It is difficult to estimate the gallant bearing and heroic conduct of the officers and men of our batteries, who so well and so persistently fought our guns until the enemy's determined advance brought his boats and guns into such close and desperate conflict. Where all did duty so well, it is almost impossible to discriminate. The captains already named, and their lieutenants, (whose names for want of official reports I cannot give) all deserve the highest commendation.

Lieut. G. S. Martin, (whose company is now at Columbus, Ky., but who was ordered to that post by Major-General Polk,) commanded one of the guns, and particularly attracted my attention by his energy and judgment, with which he commanded his gun. The wadding having given out he pulled off his coat and rammed it down as wadding, and thus kept up the fire till the enemy were finally repulsed.

On the evening of this day we received information of the arrival of additional reinforcements of infantry, cavalry and light artillery, by steamboat, all of which were disembarked a short distance below our position.

On the 14th inst., the enemy were busy throwing his forces every where around our position, extending his line of investment, entirely enveloping us. On the evening of this day we ascertained that the enemy had received additional reinforcements by steamboat. We were now surrounded by an immense force, said by prisoners to amount to fifty-two regiments, and every road and possible avenue of departure were cut off with certainty that our sources of supply by the river would soon be cut off by the enemy's batteries placed upon the river above us.

At a council of the general officers, called by Gen. Floyd, it was unanimously determined to give the enemy battle next day at daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit for our troops to the interior of the country, and thus save our army. We had knowledge that the principal portion of the enemy's forces were in encampment in front of our extreme left, commanding the two roads leading into the interior, one of which we must take in leaving our position.—We knew that he had massed in encampment another large force on the Union Ferry road, opposite the center of our left wing, and another in front of the left of our right wing. His fresh arrival of troops being encamped on the bank of the river, two and a half miles below us, from which latter encampment a stream of fresh troops was continually pouring around us on his line of investment, and thus strengthening his general encampment on the extreme right.—At each of his encampments, and on each road he had in position a battery of field artillery, and twenty-four pound iron guns on siege carriages. Given these encampments on the roads, was a

thick undergrowth of brush and black jack, making it impossible to advance or maneuver any considerable body of troops.

The plan of attack agreed upon and directed by Gen. Floyd, to be executed was, that with the main body of the forces of our left wing, I should attack the right wing of the enemy, occupying and resting upon the heights reaching to the bank of the river, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Buckner, with the forces under his command, and defending the enemy's encampment, and forces on the Winn's Ferry road; that the forces under Col. Heiman, should hold his position, and that each command should leave in the trenches, troops to hold them.

In this order of battle it was easy to be seen that if my attack was successful, and the enemy routed, that his retreat would be along his line of investment toward the Winn's Ferry road, and thence towards his reserve at the gunboats below. In other words my success would roll the enemy's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when by his attack in flank and rear, we could cut up the enemy and put him completely to rout. Accordingly dispositions were made to ride the enemy. At five o'clock a. m. of the 15th, I moved out of my position to engage him. In less than one half hour our forces were engaged. He was prepared to meet me in advance of his encampment, and he did meet me before I had assumed line of battle and while I was moving against him without any formation for the engagement. For the first half hour of the engagement I was much embarrassed in getting the command in position properly to meet the foe. Having extricated myself from the position and fairly engaged him, we fought him for nearly two hours before I made any decided advance upon him.—He contested this field most stubbornly. The loss of both armies at this portion of the field was heavy. The enemy's particularly, as I discovered by riding over the field after the battle, with Gen. Floyd. The enemy having been forced to yield this portion of the field, retired slowly towards the Winn's Ferry road, Buckner's point of attack. He did not retreat but fell back fighting us, contesting every inch of ground.

The fight was hotly and stubbornly contested on both sides, and it consumed the day till twelve o'clock to drive him back as far as the center where Gen. Buckner's command was to flank him. While my command was advancing and slowly driving him, I was anxiously expecting to hear Gen. Buckner's command open fire in his rear, which not taking place I feared some misapprehension of orders, and came from the field of battle within the works to learn what was the matter. I there found the command of Gen. Buckner massed behind the ridge within the work, taking shelter from the enemy's artillery on the Winn's Ferry road, having been driven back from the battery, as I learned from him. My force was still slowly advancing, driving the enemy towards the battery. I directed Gen. Buckner immediately to move his command round to the rear of the battery, turning its left, and keeping in the hollow, and attack and carry it.

Before the movement was executed, my force forming the attacking party on the right with Forrest's regiment (cavalry,) gallantly charged the battery, supported by a body of infantry, driving it and forcing the battery to retire, taking six pieces of artillery, four brass and two twenty-four iron guns. In pursuing the enemy falling back, turning its left, Gen. Buckner's forces became united with mine and engaged the enemy in hot contest of nearly an hour with large forces of fresh troops that had now met us. This position of the enemy being carried by our joint forces, I called off further pursuit after seven and a half hours of continuous and bloody conflict. After the troops were called off, orders were immediately given to the different commands to force and retire to their original positions in the intrenchments.

The operations of the day had forced the entire command of the enemy around to our right wing, and in front of Gen. Buckner's position in the intrenchments, and when his command reached his position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to take possession of this portion of his work. He had a stubborn contest lasting one and a half hours to regain it, and the enemy actually got possession of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dislodge him. The position thus gained by the enemy was a most commanding one, being immediately in the rear of our river battery and field work for its protection. From it he could readily turn the intrenched work occupied by Gen. Buckner, and attack him in concert, or advance under cover of an intervening ridge directly upon our battery and field work. While he held this position it was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery. Such was the condition of the armies at nightfall after nine hours of conflict on the 15th inst., in which our loss was severe, and leaving not less than 5000 of the enemy dead and wounded on the field. We left upon the field nearly all his wounded, because we could not remove them. We left his dead unburied because we could not bury them. Such conflict and courage has perhaps never before occurred upon this continent. We took about 300 prisoners and a large number of arms. We had fought this battle to open the way for our army and relieve us from an investment which would need early reduce us and the position by famine. We had occupied the whole day to accomplish our object, and before we could prepare to leave, after taking in the wounded and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in the night an immense force of fresh troops, and reoccupied his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off our retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops all told. Of these a large proportion we had lost in the three battles. The command had been in the trenches night and day for five days, exposed to the snow, sleet, mud and ice water without shelter, and without adequate covering and without sleep.

In this condition the general officers held a consultation to determine what we should do. Gen. Buckner gave it as his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. The proposition that was made by the undersigned to again fight through the enemy's line and cut our way out.—General Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to pieces and demoralized, that he could not make another fight, that it would cost the command three-quarters of its present numbers to cut its way through, and it was wrong to sacrifice three-quarters of a command to save one-quarter; that no officer had a right to cause such a sacrifice. General Floyd and Maj. Gilmer I understood to concur in this opinion.

I then expressed the opinion that we could hold out another day, and in that time we could get steamboats and set the command over the river, and probably save a large portion of it. To this Gen. Buckner replied that the enemy would certainly attack him at daylight, and that he could not hold his position half an hour. The alternative of the proposition was a surrender of their position and command. Gen. Floyd said that he would surrender the command, not would he surrender himself a prisoner. I had taken the same position. Gen. Buckner said he was satisfied nothing else could be done, and that, therefore, he would surrender if placed in command. Gen. Floyd said he would turn over the command to him if he could be allowed to withdraw his command to this General. Buckner assented. Thereupon Gen. Floyd turned the command over to me, I passed it instantly to Gen. Buckner, saying I would neither surrender the command nor myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forrest to cut his way through. Under these circumstances Gen. Buckner accepted the command, and sent a flag of truce to the enemy for an armistice of six hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation. Before this flag and communication was delivered I retired from the garrison.

Before closing my report of the operations of the army at Donelson, I must in justice to the officers and forces under my immediate command, say that harder fighting or more gallant conduct in officers and men I have never witnessed. In the absence of official reports of battles and regimental commanders (of which I am deprived by the circumstances detailed in this report,) I may not be able to do justice to the different corps. I will say however that the force under my immediate command bore themselves most gallantly throughout the long and bloody conflict.

I speak with special commendation of the brigades commanded by Col. Bledin, Wharton, McClellan, Samonton and Drake, and Captains Maney and Greene, who fought their guns under the constant and annoying fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, and the concentrated fire from his field batteries from which both commands suffered severely. Capt. Maney himself was wounded and had several lieutenants and many of his company killed and wounded; so did Captains Porter and Graves. If I have neglected the reports of regimental and brigade commanders giving me detailed information of the bearing of officers and men I will make a supplemental report. The absence of official reports deprives me of the means of giving lists of the killed and wounded of the different commands. I am satisfied that in such a series of conflicts our loss was heavy. I know what the enemy was from passing over the battle-field with Gen. Floyd in the evening immediately after the battle. His loss in killed and wounded was terrible, exceeding anything I have ever seen on a battle-field. Our forces in the field did not exceed ten thousand men, while from what I saw of the enemy's force and from information derived from prisoners, we are sure he had from thirty to forty thousand on the battle-field. I must acknowledge my obligations to Major Gilmer, engineer, for the special and valuable services rendered me in laying off the works, and the energy displayed by him in directing their construction, and for his counsel and advice. I likewise acknowledge my obligation to Col. John C. Burch, my aid-de-camp, to Capt. Gus. A. Henry, Major Stedfield, Lieut. Nicholas, Lieut. Class, F. Martin, and Col. Brandon, my volunteer aids-de-camp, to Maj. Hays, my assistant quartermaster, for the prompt manner in which they executed my orders under trying circumstances throughout the long and continued conflict, and to Maj. Gilmer, who accompanied me throughout the entire day. Also to Capt. Parker, of my staff, whom I assigned to the command of Capt. Ross' field battery with new recruits as gunners, and who fought and served them well. Col. Brandon's command constituted the front of the attacking force, sustained immediately by Col. Wharton's. These two brigades deserve especial commendation for the manner in which they sustained the first shock of battle, and under circumstances of great embarrassment three themselves into position and followed up the conflict throughout the day.

Being mostly every man two brigades, I can speak from personal knowledge of their gallant bearing. I must also acknowledge my obligations to Brig. Gen. Johnston, who assisted me in command of the forces with which I attacked the enemy, and who bore himself gallantly throughout the conflict, but having received no official reports from him I cannot give detailed operations of his command. I have pleasure in being able to say that Col. Forrest—whose command greatly distinguished itself as a bold and gallant leader, and reflected distinguished honor upon itself—passed safely through the enemy's line of investment, and trust it will yet win other honors in defense of our rights and the just cause of our country.

GID. J. PILLOW.

Brig. Gen. G. S. A.

Cotton in Augusta.

We are gratified to find a statement in the Augusta Constitutionalist, that the cotton in that city is less than 100,000 bales, and that ample arrangements are made to remove it to the interior, in case the city becomes endangered.

The Constitutionalist also says the New York Herald of a late date "contains a full description of Augusta, its foundations, distance on the river, depth of water, &c." This may have been furnished to the Herald by some one in New York, who has been or resided in Augusta; but it is not by any means improbable that some traitor now in Augusta has prepared it and furnished it to the old sawney.

For latest news see next page.